BUSINESS NOTICES.

17 LEARY & Co., LEADERS and intro-ducers of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, 3, 4 and 5 Astor Henne, Brondway

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS .- BIRD, corner Fine and Nassau sts., mrites attention to his new and elegant style of extra light French grey beaver Hat for Summer wear, manufactured from a rare and beautiful section of fur of exceeding reinness of color and fineness of texture. Also, the pure Bocky Mountain white and stableware Hats, together with several other styles of far, Straw heaver Hats, together with several other styles of far, Straw and Panams Hats, adapted to the season.

BESD, cor. Pine and Nassau sts.

GENIN'S SUMMER SUMMARY .- GENIN'S Genin's Summer Summary.—Genin's stock of Sommer Hats for init embraces a variety intherto unequaled in this country. At the head of the list stands Genin's drab Beaver, the handsomest dress Summer Hat he has ever issued, and as pendents to this gen of his Exhabishment are numberious graceful styles in French Felt, White and Silver Brush, the finest Panamas, and Straws every kind and for all ages. The Fabrics for Children, French and American, are rich and beautiful beyond all procedent.

Genin, 214 Broadway, precedent.

A FACT FOR THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

GREEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 1 As-

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER WEAR .- First GENTLEMEN S CONSILE Grass and Linea Coats, Zephyr Cloth, Merino, Alouca, and Linea Coats, Zephyr Cloth, Merino, Alouca, and Linear do, single milled Cassimers, Merino, Bombazine and Drilling Pantaloons, with a large assortment of Linea, Marseilles and other Vests, at our usual moderate prices.

WM. T. JENNINGS & CO., 231 Broadway, iei81

The celebrated cheapest Carpet Es tablishment in the United States, 99 Bowery, Hiram A DERSON's, is the most popular store in the city. One is portant feature in that famous establishment is the wimoderate prices affixed to beautiful Three-ply, pate Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, Hearth Rugs, floor Oil-oilot Window Skades, Table-Covers, &o. It is truly asserted it purchasers save at least 25 per ceat by trading at 99 Bowe.

SILKS, &C. AT REDUCED PRICES.-HITCH-OOCK & LEADBEATER, M7 Broadway cor. Leonard at have reduced their prices on the balance of their stock, and are selling off their Siks, Grenadines, Sik Tasues, Baregos, Foulard Siks, French Musins, Barege de Laines, &c. &c.

THE GRISIS HAS ARRIVED !- Yes! the time has come when cheapness and economy have carried the day against all opposition; and among those who are respire a golden harvest by the triumph, is the manufac-turer of the cheapest boots and gatters in the city—JONES'S 14 Ann-st.

CAHILL'S FASHIONABLE BOOT ESTABLISH-CAHILL'S FASHIONABLE ISOOT EISTABLISHWe strongly recommend our friends to visit this extablishment, 377 Broadway, when in want of fine patent
leather or French calf skin dress boots, shoes, gasters, &c.
No one who possesses tasts and desires a near fitting overing for the feet, should neglect to patronize our friend, who
has received the highest testimonials in proof of the great
superiority of his manufactures. Gentleman who have
been accustomed to pay six and seven dollars a pair for
boots, will be both delighted and astonished, when the
low prices at which Camill. disposes of his first
quality fine patent leather or French calf skin boots.

Le Advertisements for the Newspapers Le Advertisements for the Newspapers in the Country for which V B. Palmer is the accredition Agent, embracing the most widely circulated journals of the whole region whence custom is desired, are daily received at the Agency. He is authorized to make contracts, and his receipts are regarded by his principals as payments. A safe and judicious system, therefore, can be adopted by those who choose to avail themselves of the opportunity which this Agency affords for a choice selection of the papers best adapted to the respective pursons of advertisers. To Seminaries, Colleges and public institutes generally, as well as merchants, manufacturers, &c. the Agency presents a ready, safe and convenient medium for advertising and subsciribing.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM .- This is a great day OARNUM S MUSEUM.—I his is a great day for families. Javelh is to perform some of his miracles on the Tight Rope this afternoon, and as mothers prefer taking their children to places of amusement in the day time, there will be a crowd of the "younger branches" at the Museum at 3 o'clock. Javeli, Herr Chine, Larue, and the stars of the corps dramatique are all in the programme for this evening, and the "Happy Family" see company all day long.

A PUN DAGUERREOTYPED. - Somebody series Roor, the Daguerreotypist, up in the following man ner: Why is the building, 373 Broadway, like a tree, an unlike a tree 1 in like a tree because it has a Roor; an it is unlike a tree because the Roor is at the top, where a produces fruit in the shape of the cheapest, because the less. Daguerreotypes in the United States.

ABOLITION AND SECESSION-

ABOLITION AND SECESSION—

Let's abolish the bothering bed-bugs;
Let's cause all the rats to secode;
Let's expatriate ants, moths and roaches,
And kill all the verminous breed.
Very good, friend; but how shall we do it?
How banish these manifold ills?
Why, merely step over to Lyon's
And purchase his Powder and Pills.
Depot for Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills, 424 Broadigs.

F. H. SMITH offers for sale at 191 rent-st., up stairs, 4 doors below Fulton-st, a general as-strinent of Fireworks, of the best quality, at reduced nees, which being of his own manufacture can confidently a warranted Also Fire Crackers at the lowest market ites. Dealers and others are invited to examine the stock [13] 1812.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st. near the Park.

Dr. JAMES W. POWELL, Oculist, Aurist, &c., continues to devote his attention especially to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock, daily, at the same offices he has occupied for the last seven rears, 26f Broadway, entrance 1 Warren'st, where can be had his "Treatise on the Eye," price 26 cents. Also, Artificial Eyes and his Self-Acting Eye and Ear Fountains. Eyes and his Sell-jell 6t MW&F

Shrinking .- Goods of every fabric and description, in any quantity, shrunk and done up (according to instructions in each case.) for merchant tailors, clothiers, &c., al moderate rates, in the best style, and at the shortest notice, at the New-York Laundrs, 18 Sprucest, near Nassau.

AMERICAN PIANO FORTE COMPANY, NO. AMERICAN FIAND 1 ONTE COSTITATION AND AMERICAN FIAND 1 ONTE COSTITATION AND A COSTITATION OF THE PROPERTY OF T

street, near Nassau-st.—To New Shirt Dealers, Families, Hotels, Songle Gentlemen, &c. &c.—The above Laundry, the most extensive in the United States, has been perfected at great expense, and can complete 400 dozen pieces at least per day. New Shirts, in any quantity and every style, done up for the trade, (wholesale dealers and Broadway stores,) promptly and in the very best style. Collars moned in Troy style. Family clothes purely washed, clearly starched, and elegantly fromed at a few hours' notice, when required Washing and rough drung at two shillings per dozen pieces, for those wishing to from at home. Shruxing of all fabrics for merchant tailors, clothiers, &c., at the shortest notice. This Laundry combines the following advantages, uniting economy, comfort and dispotch: 1. Travelers and these leaving the city in haste, can have their clothes washed and fromed in the best manner, within three hours. 2. No material is used in the Washing Department but pure olive oil soap and filtered Croton Water. Gentlement's solirst ironed in Troy style. Light colored pantaloons and vests elegantly ironed and polished. 3. Articles washed here wear longer, as they are carefully handled, and all use of the wash-board and wringins by hand carefully avoided. 4. Ladies dresses and all fine articles done up by an experienced French laundress. 3. Stans, ink spots, and milliow removed. 6. The shirt hands (for starch bodies, Broadway and other worfs) are of the best. 7. All articles collected and returned by mall to New-York Laundry, 18 Spruce-st. per 4 Medical Connected French and seed the seed of the perfect of the south of the worfs) are of the best. 7. All articles collected and returned by mall to New-York Laundry, 18 Spruce-st. per 4 Medical Connected French and seed the seed of the perfect of the seed of the perfect of the seed of th NEW-YORK LAUNDRY, 18 Spruce-

MUSIC, SONG AND HARMONY.—Pianoforte Association.—What is music but the harmony of sweet association.—What is music but the harmony of sweet associates and communiting of pieusant emotions? and why should not every family circle be cheered by its delights. Cannot a plan be devised in this country, as well as in dermany, whereby musical instruments can be furnished to the people by a method convenient to all. Few persons can pay at once for a Piano, yet many desire them for the education of their families, and cannot bring the purchase within their immediate reach. If this was were supplied, nearly every man would have a Piano in his parlor, and some and harmony would be cultivated, as an indispensable requisite to the ordinary education. Cannot this wish be supplied Test it can, and the new Piano invenient must greatly tend toward accomplishing this object, beade benefiting the manufacturing interests. The underspraced, who have started this operation, invite the attention of the public to its benefits, which will make it convenient for any man in moderate circumstances to become the owner of a splendid Pianoforte. The plan is that of the Building Association, and if houses can be built by a number of persons, each uniting a small mounthy sum, so that "every uses can become his own handlord," why eximple a society be formed upor the same principles, and give to each member a Pianoforte? And why should this costarty be behind in the advancement of social music and the benefits of musical associations? The plan proposed is, that the persons unite and pay \$5 per mouth, which gives a fund of \$500 each mouth, by which one of their number can surchase a splendid Piano. This he may select from several of the bee Pianomakers in the city, with whom the undersigned have arranged. The manner by which these will be singly given to highest monthly gremum over the \$3, will be estimated for the first Piano, and so on, each month, until all have reversed to the can be accounted to the service of the subscribers and he can be al MUSIC, SONG AND HARMONY.—Piano-

LT DR. PHINNEY'S VEGETABLE FAMILY

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1851.

The next number of The Tribune for European

Circulation will be issued THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Asia sails from this port To-Day at 12 o'clock.

London Agency for the Tribune.

W THOMAS, 19 and 21 Catharine-street Strand, horized to receive subscriptions and advertisame. Tribune in London The Tribune in London

Elbwards, Santisond & Co., of 17 and 18 Combill, London, and 2 Columbia Buildines, Liverpool, are appointed European Acents for this paper; keeping the latest numbers always on hand for sale; also to receive subscriptions, orders and advertisements.

The Humboldt brings European advices to the 4th inst. There is little to remark except the speech of Louis Napoleon at Dijon, on occasion of the opening of the Paris and Lyons Railway to that point. We give the speech under its proper head. In England one or two deaths of note are reported, but there is nothing stirring in Parliament. The Spanish Cortes are opened, and with a decided ministerial majority, and Queen Maria of Portugal has summoned the States of the Realm for a revision of the Constitution. Saldanha has issued several decrees, but of no very marked tendency. Nothing from Italy. Cotton was looking

The Legislature.

In the SENATE, yesterday, various bills were passed; among them the following: The College Appropriation bill; the bill authorizing the Corporation of this City to ereate a Croton Water Stock of \$500,000 at 5 per cent. for the extension of mains; the bill appropriating \$50,000 to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. The Gambling Prevention bill was made the order for this afternoon.

In the Assembly, a considerable amount of business was transacted, but nothing of very great importance. A resolution to hold afternoon sessions was adopted, and a bill introduced in relation to a division of the Sixteenth Ward of this City.

The Political State of France.

The condition of France is now more than ever the key to the issues of European polities. We have lately had occasion to say that the promise of things there is altogether favorable to the popular cause. We now attempt to show what are the causes and powers which will bring about the result we anticipate. These causes are complicated and date back at least as far as the revolution of February.

That revolution was no half-way affair .-The Monarchy it completely broke in pieces and flung away; not a single bayonet was longer found to support it. The Republic entered into possession of the entire organized power of a State of thirtysix million souls. And now to-day the foes of the Republic again sit in all official stations, the majority of its Legislature are declared Royalists, its President is an Imperialist pretendant. And this utter change is the product of unlimited, Universal Suf-

The causes which have done this are not difficult to discover. The victory of February was won by a coalition between different classes of society, namely, the laborers and the lower bourgeoisie. In the excitement of the crisis this coalition was completed and proclaimed in terms by which the one party meant little or nothing, the other much or everything, while there was still between them no actual point of positive, material union. As this fact appeared, the coalition Tell into dissolution,

and with it the victory it had conquered. The words Freedom and Equality, which were adopted in the motto of the Republic, were universally intelligible, especially the latter in its meaning of equality of political rights. But it was not for these things that the workmen had poured out their blood at were mainly Social or Economic. To meet that the future Republic should be surrounded by "Social Institutions," and Fraternity was inaugurated along with Freedom and raged with such unequaled bitterness.

quered, according to the rule of warfare ! it, though in a different form. all these parties were treated with the ten- rantee of Labor? In these workshops the expense of this act of complaisance to-

small citizens.

ernment were aimed. One of these, yielding 150 millions of francs, was to confiscate which the evil results of free competition all the deposits in the Savings Banks above | were to be excluded by fixing equal rates of 100 francs, giving instead a doubtful State | wages and equal shares in the division of paper which had not been made a legal ten- profits. In this way he thought by degrees der. On the other hand the notes of the Bank of France, threatened as it was with the reign of Fraternity. bankruptey, were made a legal tender. Thus the enemies of the Revolution had and soon came together, consisted, nine tenths comfort from the authority which it had bestowed on this Government for very different ends. Finally the same authority was used to raise a sum of 176 millions of francs, by levying upon the regular direct taxes an and "a di-tatorship for the good of the additional tax of 45 centimes per franc. This fell chiefly on the agricultural popula-

Can it be denied, then, that the fraternity of the February Revolution was great, especial- were not places of execution for the comly toward the higher bourgeoisie,-who were | petitive system, but only a temporary means not gained over to the republican cause by it - of giving work to unemployed laborers durat the same time that it completely repelled | ing the crisis. But this was not enough to the great mass of the French people, labor- content the Parisian workmen; and the ers, small citizens and peasants?

Thus there was not courage enough to quit the economical routine of the old, unjust system, even to cover the extraordinary nance to the views of Louis Blane. Inexpenses of the revolution. How could a new programme for all futurity be expected from such men? "Social Institutions" must the now assembled representatives of all be either negative or positive in their nature. From the negative point of view, nothing should be demanded toward defraying the cost of the State from him who has but the barest necessities of life, little from who has much. But the whole variegated system of Freuch taxation, direct as well as indirect, is based on exactly the opposite principle.

The tax on land was introduced in 1790 under the influence of the se-called physiocratic school which, held that the soil was the ultimate source of all Sacome. This tax is far too high. According to Emile de Girardin, it amounts to oge-third of the entire product. Nor does it take into consideration whether the land is mortgaged or not. The tax on personal property is intended to reach every deseription of movable capital, but the intention has never been fulfilled; in levying it, the price of houserent is taken as the standard. In 1790 a tax was laid temporarily on doors and windows, but it exists to the present day. Its consequence, according to Girardin, is that half the houses in France have one door and no window, or else but one door and one window. Then there is the patent-tax, levied on all persons conducting any sort of business, as no man can open a shop or employ workmen in a trade without a patent or permission from the government. This impost is made to weigh on labor itself, not on the profits derived from it. In addition, there are registry taxes, stamp taxes, taxes on wine and liquors, taxes on salt, city taxes collected on objects introduced within their walls, in short a perfect chaos of imposts which render the necessaries of life intole-

Beneath the shadow of this system Capital fattened without diminution. And yet any a permanent foundation for the Republic. child in Political Economy will tell you The mere externality of a democratic State that it is Capital which most needs the pro- is of small worth in the eyes of French In England, Switzerland, and latterly in one of the great European powers in this Holland and Belgium, it has been made to process of revolutionary development. In take its share in the burden. Indeed, the fact this reunion of the different republican

Constituant Assembly? Nothing. The dam up the current of reactionary policy. that Assembly reduced to one-third of its cans. On that memorable day, which gave former amount. It is true that attempts occasion to the law restricting the franchise, the barricades. The rights they fought for | imposts but without success. The Provi- | June, Vidal, a Socialist, and Carnot, Minissional Government decreed the total abo- ter of Instruction under the Provisional Govtheir claims the declaration was put forth lition of the salt and wine taxes, for a later ernment, triumphed at the Parisian ballotperiod. But Mr. Louis Napoleon, the boxes. Here was the first fruit of the new elected of the peasants, procured their coalition, and it need but go on in the same Equality among its fundamental aims; and | but one-third its former amount by the re- | fixing a definite basis for its future policy, along with this the Right to Labor was publican Constituant Assembly, and the and victory cannot fail it, either on the barriformally guaranteed. But what are Social wine tax to its full figure by the royalist cades or at the ballot-boxes. Institutions? And how is Fraternity to be Legislature which succeeded. The beestablished by the State? These promises, trayed peasants will scarcely forget this act now as before to be given by the agricultural it must be admitted, were of a vague char- of their President and his coadjutors. The class. But it is scarcely to be doubted that acter. The Right to Labor seems more | real Napoleon, the Emperor, declared at | even with the present restricted suffrage, definite, yet was indefinite enough to embody | St. Helena that the restoration of the wine | under which instead of 9,618,057 electors, the antagonism which in the Battle of June | tax had powerfully contributed to his down- | there are only 6,298,281, there will be found fall, that being the main reason why the Every revolution is expensive, from the peasants of the South of France deserted stagnation of industry and commerce, the him. France has an agricultural population try as well as in the cities. suspension of labor and the creation of of about twenty-four millions, twelve milextraordinary agencies for the new state of lions of whom produce wine. The first action, but a coup d'etat. But by whom and

financial measures of the Provisional Gov- | would have had Workmens' Associations to supplant the dominion of competition by

> But the Constituent Assembly, which of it, at least, of adherents of this very system of Competition. Foreseeing that this would be so, Louis Blane demanded beforehand a postponement of the Elections, country," (pour faire le bien.) In this plan it was only natural that the majority of the Provisional Government should not agree. In their purpose the National Workshops threatening demonstrations of March 17 and April 16, 1848, showed more or less clearly their design to give predomideed, on the 15th of May they forgot themselves so far as literally to turn out of doors France. But this tempest passed off without further consequences than to embitter the disposition of the Assembly.

When the representatives came together again, they gave their feeling vent. Il faut him who has little to spare, much from him en finir! We must be done with this! was the word. In order to suppress the spirit which threatened a dictatorship, they destroved its supposed abode, the National Workshops, and drove a hundred thousand workmen mercilessly into the street, and into that memorable struggle from which the whole European reaction sucked the strength for its future deeds. With this the Coalition of February lost its bravest combatants, the workmen. The smaller bourgeois-men of importance as house owners and members of the National Guard-were soon after made hostile to the republican cause by the financial measures of the now palpable anti-revolutionary party. Thus that cause stood alone with the old republicans and the bloody sword of Cavaignae. Of course they were beaten in the Presidential election and in that for members of the Assembly. The votes of the various republican fractions were scattered, and the peasants, excited by the tax of 45 centimes, went all together for Napoleon and the re-

Looking back on this march of affairs it is

not difficult to perceive how the ground lost could be regained. The divisions of the Republican party, which, since the battle of July, had been more and more widely separated, must again unite themselves-the experience of that eventful period must be pondered and improved by both workmen and citizens. Alone, each of these classes is too weak to maintain itself against the common antagonist. But now the coalition between them must be more than formal. has reposed from the heat of the day, and Radical economical measures can alone form progressive taxation of incomes is a great fractions has by degrees been set on foot. question everywhere in Europe, not only as In a great banquet, held in February, 1849, a mode of revenue, but as a regulator to the workmen and smaller citizens celebrated prevent Society from losing its equilibrium | their reconciliation under the name of the by excessive contrasts of poverty and Social Democratic Party. In June of the same year, on occasion of the Roman ques-In this case what was done by the Pro- | tion, it appeared, however, that this coalivisional Government of France and the tion was neither great nor earnest enough to same waste of injustice exists to this very In March, 1850, we saw this new party once day, with the exception of the salt tax which | more combined with that of the old republiwere made to alleviate the most hateful De Flotte, a falsely arrested prisoner of restoration; the salt tax being restored to way, acting with vigor and sincerity, and

In the electoral contest the decision is quite enough to proclaim decisively the changed state of public opinion in the coun-Thus nothing seems to remain for the re-

things. Who paid the cost of the French revolution abolished the tax on this product, in whose favor would such an operation be Revolution of February ? Was it the con- but by a decree in 1808 Napoleon reinforced | performed ? In favor of the royalists !-Since the dismissal of Gen. Changarnier, the Was it the monied aristocracy of Louis | But where nothing was done for the mere | projected Monk of the royalist coalition. Philippe, who for eighteen years had plun- emancipation of the oppressed classes of this is out of the question. When he was dered the State, aided by the other classes society, how could anything be expected for dismissed, the royalists should have deof the higher bourgeoisic, who, in spite of their positive elevation? Are we to look scended into the street, and shouted, "To their reverence for the monarchy, had ever to the "National Workshops" by which it Arms!" But these gentlemen, who have sought to put themselves in its place ? No, was attempted to realize the published gua- sneering provoked the Republicans to insurrection at every dagger stroke inflicted on derest consideration, while the burdens of | fearful antagenism, which burst bloodily | the Republic, had not valor enough for such the struggle were piled upon the victors forth in the Battle of June, only gained a step. Since their failure a royalist restoand on the peasants of the country. Even new strength. Louis Blane still protests ration is absurd. The only thing now to be before the legal day the Provisional Gov- against them as a miserable make-shift and done on that side is to prolong the term of ernment paid the creditors of the State the | will not recognize them as an offspring of | office of the President and Assembly, both interest on the various public debts. The his theory. What he preached at the Lux- of which must be done together. For to embourg, was rather the confiscation of the prevent public opinion from expressing itward the higher commercial and financial mines, railroads and other branches of pri- self in the choice of a President, and to alcircles, was borne by workmen, servants, and vate enterprize, their proprietors being in- low its manifestation in electing an Assemdemnified in public stocks. With the pro- bly would only aggravate the difficulty .-

royalists, to prolong the power of Louis Naand Agricultural Colonies set on foot, from poleon would be more prejudicial to their own plans than the continuance of the Republic under a new President.

But should the Royalists utterly go over to Napoleon and give him the courage to overthrow the Constitution, which is much more than he now possesses, the united Republicans would be strong enough to repel the assault by a victorious revolution. In such a case no stone of the old structure will be left standing in France or in Europe. On the other hand, in case of their merely electoral and parliamentary triumph, the coming European War will be developed by much more slow degrees. But there is no hazard in saying that it will first break out in Italy.

Humanitary Aims of Religion. The New York Recorder in a review of a ecent article in The Tribune, entitled " Progress of Thought in England," brings two charges against us, one of which is that we under-rate the position of Evangelical Dissert in that country, and the other that we mistake or misrepresent the tendencies of Christianity. Now, without presuming to dogmatize theologically, which certainly is not the wont of The Tribune, let us loosely prove our respected cotemporary at fault in both these particulars. In doing this we may be pardoned if we seem somewhat to exceed the usual limits of secular discussion. I. Decidedly, no more estimable class of

men exists in England than the body of

Evangelical Dissenters, whether we regard

them in point either of numbers or weight of character. But their position, together with that of their Evangelical allies in the Establishment, is fixed, and consequently did not fall within our purview when we were considering the movement in England. Evangelicism, whether in or out of the Establishment, is a fixed fact rather than an influence. It belongs rather to the sphere of Statics than of Dynamics. It doubtless possesses a great force, but it is the force of inertia merely. It is not active, like Socialism, feeding human thought with the milk of great ideas. Nor is it reactive, like Pusevisin, shutting out ideas and bidding men content themselves with the barren ceremonial and show of such things. It simply stands still, bemoaning the daily defections it undergoes-the daily pillage it encounters-from Puseyism on the one hand, and what is called Infidelity on the other, but wagging absolutely no weapon of defense against either more potent than the dialecties of a nervous old scold. It exorcises its tormenters, not with the tongue of Socrates, but with that of Xantippe. And the reason is obvious. For Evangelicism in order effectually to oppose Puseyism or Socialism, is obliged for the nonce to ally itself with the antagonist cause. For example, in order to oppose Pusevism with effect, it is obliged to democratize the Church, or what is the same thing, to assert that God does not design by the Church, the glorification of any class of persons, but of entire humanity: which is virtually the Socialist doctrine. And in order to oppose the Socialist's hope 'effectually, it is obliged to narrow the scope of the divine administration within certain ecclesiastical limits; which is virtually the Pusevist doctrine .-For all practical purposes no position can be more annoying than this. To perceive the approach of a voracious and insidious enemy on both hands, and to feel that every ounce of force subtracted from either side is a full pound added to the other, certainly constitutes a position in which, if ever, one may be held excusable for doing little and saying much; or in which reckless denunciation may justifiably take the place of sober

Thus our respected contemporary will perceive that his first charge was inappropriate to the matter we had in hand.

II. The second charge is even more inconsiderate, and reacts with more fatal force upon our assailant. For clearly he who declares it a misrepresentation of Christianity, to make its operation identical with the highest welfare material as well as spiritual of man, does in truth degrade Christianity, denies it the supremacy which it claims over all other religions. Other religions have very much more to say of prayer, and asceticism, and worship, and sacred writings, and of life beyond the grave, than Christianity has, at least the Christianity of the four gospels. Christ, indeed, commends the profusest prayer, not by any means as a condition of obtaining the divine favor otherwise unobtainable, but only with a view to set forth the unsuspected amplitude of the divine bounty. If any of you, said he, know how to gratify the desires of your children, when addressed to you, how much more shall your heavenly Father give good things to them that ask of Him. And whatsover ritualities he prescribed, were prescribed not as instrumental to any end properly speaking, not as means of achieving a salvation otherwise withheld, but only as instructive and beautiful memorials of a salvation more free and full for all men than Science had yet begun to lisp or even dream

But all this is the smallest praise attributable to Christianity, and does not begin to express its distinctive traits. What distinguishes Christianity from all other religions, is that it lays hold not merely of the life to come but of that which now is; that it promises not merely a future but also a present salvation. Its peculiar glory is that it absolves its disciple from any obligation " either to ascend into heaven or to deseend into the earth," in order to realize its benefits: that it teaches him to pray and

other worlds-worlds beyond the gravebut only that God's name might be hallowed and His kingdom come and his will be done in this present world, just as it is done in heaven. It teaches him to pray that God would give him this passing day the supply of every want and a deliverance from all temptation and evil. And the motive by which it wings the petition is simply this, that there is no power in the universe but God's; or in other words that His alone is the kingdom of the earth. His alone the power of administering it, and His alone the glory of doing so.

This we repeat is the grand distinction

of Christianity from all other religious, that

it aims to turn the kingdoms of this world

into the kingdoms of God. It may be said that Mahomedanism also claims the empire of the earth for God. Yes, but a mere material empire founded on the natural antipathy of races, rather than a spiritual one founded on their scientific harmony. Accordingly, if you look at the practical operation of the two economies, you find the mind of man in Christendom continually advancing, continually rising above the dominion of the senses, while in Mahemedan countries it remains a stagnant and fetid pool unruffled by any divine or even angelic afflatus. Mahomedanism and all Gentile religious swamp man in nature, in the mere mud of his natural relations. Christianity lifts him out of these relations, and allies him in spirit with universal goodness and truth. In all the lower religions the claims of kindred and country are paramount, the religion being practically nothing more than a consecration of the ties of nature .-Christianity on the other hand, as is very well known, aims at bringing to light supernatural or divine ties for man, and the Christ openly promised all those who forsook their natural relationship for his sake, not merely the greatest possible spiritual, but even the greatest possible temporal

compensations also. If now we should be asked in what way the elevation which Christianity promised to man on earth was destined to be accomplished, we should reply, taking our cue from history, by the serene and resistless march of science. It is science alone which is capable of working the spiritual enfranchisement of man, or of giving him deliverance from the bondage of his merely natural necessities. Certain grandiose and pivotal men appear, doubtless, at great historic intervals, who, by the simple might of suffering, achieve their private emancipation, slowly weaving the royal purple, in fact, out of their own quivering flesh and blood. All honor to these men in their place! They are the stout soldiers of God who have held at bay the forces of nature, until the domain of man's individuality might become scientifically explored and established. But warfare is not the end of existence, but only a means of establishing peace on indestructible foundations. Hence, the soldier exists not for his own sake, but only for the sake of the citizen. He is the tool or servant of the citizen, and the moment he attempts to act for himself, or apart from that honorable service, they strip him of his glittering livery, and rattle him off to a felonious death. Thus we may gratefully admire those stont old saints and ascetics, who fought that we might reap the fruits of peace, but surely it would be insane to emulate them. This would be to say that they had not achieved their mission, that the conquest they were empowered to make for humanity remained forever unaccomplished. Besides, the fiery ordeal these great spirits endured is totally disproportionate to the sinews of our ordinary spirituality. And consequently unless there be a gentler path opened to the mass -a path through the valley as well as over the hill, a path which shall never desert the cheerful hum of industry, nor be lost to the smoke of the peaceful cottage, but ever resound with the bells of cattle returning at eventide, and the footsteps of childhood reeling with glee, and the voice of blissful lovers whispering eternal constancy-why then the mass of mankind must despair of salvation. In that case God would be able to save only great men, and the humble, or those who could vield Him no assistance, must tumble off to destruction. Fie on so base a thought!

Now it is science which lays out this secure and serene path, this sweet valleyroad which leads to the assured and universal lordship of Nature. Science, which is the harvested fruit of universal experience and observation, absolves our private services from every obligation to subjugate nature, by demonstrating a certain essential accord between nature and spirit, which, if organized in suitable institutions, will operate a complete harmony between the inward and outward spheres of human life, or what is the same thing, between the public and private interests of man. Thus, science fulfils the identical prophecy of all religion. For as all religion, one jot removed from groveling superstition, contemplates nothing more at its highest culmination than the unity of man with God and his fellow-man, so Science, in commending to man's reverence the laws of this duplex unity-laws depending upon no convention, and enforced by nothing but their own superb and matchless reason-perfectly enables him for the first time to meet the requirements of religion.

-But we are far exceeding our space. We had intended kindly to notice the slovenly logic of our contemporary, who charges us with despising the future glories of religion, because we desiderate its greatest possible present fulfilment. Surely our friend is capable of better things than this. It was at these poorer classes that the fit of these confiscated establishments he Moreover, in the view of a great part of the labor not for his private soul's salvation in Christ's kingdom, he proceeds to say, is not